State/System	Category	Increase in Generation Based on 1991-92		
		1992-93 (MW)	1993-94 (MU)	1994-95 (MU)
SIKKIM:	Hydro	—	—	19
ASSAM:	Thermal	—	—	172
MEGHALAYA:				
STATE HYDEL	Hydro	11	163	—
NEEPCO	Hydro	35	83	37
TRIPURA:	Thermal	41	24	44
MANIPUR:	Hydro	1	73	—
ARUNACHAL PRADESH:	Hydro	0	0	20

Loan from overseas economic cooperation fund through rural electrification corporation

*15. SHRI NILOPAL BASU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan has been sanctioned by Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund through Rural Electrification Corporation for system improvement and distribution in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the rate of interest and repayment schedule of OECF;

(c) the rate of interest and repayment period fixed by the REC for the above States; and

(d) whether higher interest and reduced period for repayment are being forced by REC; if so, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) OECF has sanctioned assistance of 24.4 Billion Yen to Government of India for System Improvement Projects and Small Hydro Power Systems in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. As per the loan Agreement, Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has been designated as the Financing and Project Management Agency.

(b) OECF has sanctioned the loan to Government of India at an interest rate of 2.5% per annum, to be repaid in 30 years including 10 years moratorium period.

(c) REC charges the OECF loan recipient SEBs a rate of interest of 16% per annum, repayable in 7 years, including a moratorium period of 2 years. Similar terms and conditions are applicable to all System Improvement projects funded by REC.

(d) Government of India, which has to absorb the foreign exchange risks, has made available the OECF loan to REC at a rate of interest of 12% per annum, repayable in 15 years including a moratorium period of 5 years. Apart from the OECF loan, REC provides funds to State Electricity Boards and Cooperative Societies for implementation of various RE programmes under Cooperative, Dalit Bastis, Village Electrification and Pumpset Energisation. The lending for these programmes is

based on varying rates of interest involving cross-subsidisation, as a result of which REC operates on very low margins. Moreover, the risk of recoveries of loans by REC is high as repayment periods have a long spread without any effective guarantee for timely repayment.

Korean Textile manufacturers in India

16. SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the number of Korean Textile manufacturers is increasing in India since Hanil Synthetic Fibre first came to India with the construction of an acrylic yarn plant and three or four Korean textile companies follow suit every year;

(b) if so, the number of such synthetic fibre plants, cotton spinning mills etc. at present in the country:

(c) the facilities provided by Government to them; and

(d) the measures taken to protect their interests?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMI): (a) Under the liberalised policy of the Central Government participation by foreign investors including Korean Firms in Indian Textile Industry has increased over the past few years.

(b) As per available data there are 25 units being set up in collaboration with Korean Companies which include 5 spinning units.

(c) and (d) These collaborations are governed by the guidelines laid down fror time to time by the Central Government. No special dispensation has been given to Korean firms participating in the Indian Textile Industry.

नोएडा पावर कम्पनी पर उत्तर प्रदेश विद्युत परिषद् की बकाया देय राशि

*17. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश विद्युत परिषद् और नोएडा पावर कम्पनी में विवाद चल रहा है, यदि हां, तो कब से और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) उपर्युक्त कम्पनी पर उत्तर प्रदेश विद्युत परिषद् की कुल, कितनी राशि बकाया है और देय राशि कब तक अदा किए जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) उपर्युक्त कम्पनी कब से बकाया राशि का भुगतान नहीं कर रही है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या नोएडा पावर कम्पनी को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश विद्युत परिषद के कुछ अधिकारियों को प्रताड़ित/स्थानांतरित किया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि नहीं, तो दिनांक 1 फरवरी, 96 के "दैनिक जागरण", नई दिल्ली में "नोएडा विद्युत विभाग" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

विद्युत मंत्री (श्री एन०के०पी० साल्वे): (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि जनवरी, 1996 के अंत में, नोएडा पावर कंपनी की ओर इसकी लगभग 18 करोड़ रुपये की राशि बकाया थी।

(ग) नोएडा पावर कंपनी, दिनांक 16.7.1994 से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड (यूपीएसईबी) द्वारा संशोधित दरों पर, इसके द्वारा खरीदी गई विद्युत का भुगतान नहीं कर रही है। कुल राशि में से लगभग 8 करोड़ रुपये, नोएडा पावर कंपनी, जोकि संशोधित दरों पर भुगतान नहीं कर रही है, के हिसाब में ली गई है।

(घ) और (ङ) दिनांक 1 फरवरी, 1996 के "दैनिक जागरण" में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए, यूपीएसईबी ने सूचित किया है कि नोएडा वितरण सर्किल के अधीक्षण अभियंता को जनवरी, 1996 में प्रकाशित आधारों पर स्थानांतरित किया गया था।